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# Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1937.

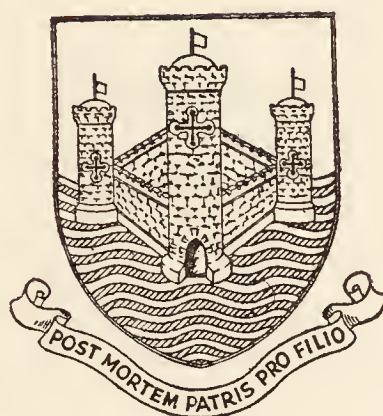


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## Public Health Staff.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, (part time) :

W. T. HESSEL, M.B., Ch.B.

(Also School Medical Officer, and Medical Officer for Child Welfare Clinic).

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR :

A. B. JACKSON.

(Also Chief Inspector under Shops Acts).

ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR :

L. WALSH, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B., C.R.San.I. (Foods).

HEALTH VISITORS :

L. TOMLINSON, State Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife.

F. FOSTER, State Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife,  
Health Visitors Certificate of R.S.I. (Part time).  
(Resigned 19th June 1937).

M. M. SAVILLE, State Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife,  
Health Visitors Certificate of R.S.I. (Part time).  
(Appointed 7th July 1937).

CLERKS :

E. W. CLEAVER, Cert. S.I.B.

R. DURANT. (Appointed 1st February 1937).



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# **Report of The Medical Officer of Health**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1937.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of  
Pontefract.

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GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration a report on the Health of the Borough during the year 1937. It is my sixteenth Annual Report, and is drawn up on the lines indicated by the Minister of Health in Circular 1650. Sanitary Circumstances and Administration, Housing and Food Inspection are dealt with in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, duly submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

## **PART ONE.**

### **Statistics and Social Conditions.**

At the beginning of the year the area of the Borough was 4,078 acres. On the 1st April this was increased to 4,865 acres by the County of York, West Riding Review Order, 1937. This order, made by the Minister of Health under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929, provided (inter alia) for the addition of the parish of Carleton and a portion of the parish of Ferry Fryston to the Borough, and the addition of a portion of the Borough to the Knottingley Urban District.

The parish of Carleton was included in the Mill Hill Ward, and the portion of the parish of Ferry Fryston added to the Borough was included in the East Ward.

Table I shows the approximate areas of the wards before and after Borough Extension.

TABLE I.

Ward	Area in acres		
	Prior to Borough Extension	Increases (+) or subtractions (—) due to Borough Extension	After Borough Extension
North	640	0	640
South	861	121—	740
East	707	319+	1,026
West	1,198	0	1,198
Central	49	0	49
Mill Hill	623	589+	1,212
Totals	4,078	787+	4,865

The Registrar-General's estimate of resident population is 21,160, an increase of 1,510 on the figure for 1936; this increase is mainly due to Borough Extension. The vital statistics given in this report are composite figures comprising the records of the former area for the first quarter of the year and those of the altered area for the remainder of the year. The various rates are not calculated on the mid-year estimate of population for the area as now constituted, but on a modified estimate specially designed for use with the composite records of births, deaths and notifiable diseases of the year 1937.

According to the rate books the number of inhabited houses was 5,296 at the close of the year; the number in 1936 was 4,791.

The rateable value of the Borough is £113,724 and the sum represented by a penny rate, £415; last year's figures were respectively £104,850 and £398.

The staple industries are coal-mining and the manufacture of sugar confectionery. Fellmongering, malting, cabinet making, box making, the manufacture of glass-making machinery, and market gardening are also carried on in the district, and the building trades continue to absorb a substantial amount of labour. The new territory is mainly agricultural.

Through the courtesy of the Manager of the Pontefract Employment Exchange, I am enabled to give local employment statistics for 1937.

TABLE II.

Month	Wholly unemployed			Temporarily suspended		
	Men	Women	Juven'ls	Men	Women	Juven'ls
January	894	88	243	62	50	14
February	866	84	121	37	45	10
March	864	87	118	46	13	6
April	747	68	147	43	2	5
May	716	65	99	35	24	6
June	670	55	57	449	44	50
July	637	51	33	922	21	65
August	663	43	82	259	15	21
September	647	51	51	23	10	—
October	664	59	56	19	7	1
November	729	73	49	27	15	7
December	687	60	36	195	22	28

It is pleasing to note that employment during 1937 was better than in 1936. A reliable indicator of the general unemployment position is given by the number of totally unemployed men; this figure was 872 in December 1936, whilst at the end of 1937 it had fallen to 687. The general improvement of trade nationally appears to have had a beneficial repercussion on local industries.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:				Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...		190	206	396
Illegitimate	...	...		8	7	15
Totals	...	...		198	213	411

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population : 19.71

Still Births:				Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...		12	5	17
Illegitimate	...	...		0	0	0
Total	...	...		12	5	17

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 39.72

Deaths:				Male.	Female.	Total.
All causes	...	...		129	113	242

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population : 11.61



Puerperal causes:				Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	...	...		0	0
Other puerperal causes	...	...		2	4.67
Total				2	4.67
Certain other causes:					
Cancer	...	...	...	24	
Measles (all ages)	...	...		0	
Whooping cough (all ages)	...	...		2	
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...		1	
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:					
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...			63.26
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	65.66
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	0

#### NOTES ON BIRTHS.

428 births were registered, 72 more than in the previous year; 17 of these were stillbirths. This gives a birth rate of 19.7, which compares favourably with last year's figure of 17.3 and is the highest since 1933. Table III shows favourable comparison with other districts.

The stillbirth rate remains almost stationary, 0.82.

TABLE III.

	Rate per 1,000 population	
	Live births	Stillbirths
England and Wales ...	14.9	0.60
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.9	0.67
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	15.3	0.64
London Administrative County	13.3	0.54
Pontefract ...	19.7	0.82

Under the provisions of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (which came into operation on the 1st October 1937), 422 births were notified

to me by doctors and midwives as having occurred in the Borough. This figure differs from the number of registered births on account of adjustments made in respect of transferred registrations.

Table IV gives particulars of births notified during each month of the year.

TABLE IV.

Month	Male		Female		Total births
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	
January	18	1	19	1	39
February	13	0	16	0	29
March	14	2	12	0	28
April	17	0	17	0	34
May	25	1	17	2	45
June	16	3	19	1	39
July	15	1	16	1	33
August	14	1	26	0	41
September	19	1	15	2	37
October	14	0	14	0	28
November	15	1	16	0	32
December	22	2	12	1	37
Totals	202	13	199	8	422

## NOTES ON DEATHS.

242 deaths were registered, 10 less than last year, giving a crude death rate of 11.61, which when multiplied by the areal comparability factor of 1.10 gives an adjusted rate of 12.7. The following table is given for comparative purposes.

TABLE V.

	Death rate per 1,000 population
England and Wales ...	12.4
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	12.5
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	11.9
London Administrative County	12.3
Pontefract... ..	12.7

The principal causes of death classified into age groups are set out in the following table.

TABLE VI.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Age groups							All ages			
	Under 1 year	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 5 years	5 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 25 yrs.	25 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 60 yrs.	60 years and over	Males	Females	Totals
Scarlet fever ...			2	1					3	0	3
Whooping cough ...			1	1					0	2	2
Diphtheria ...			2	2					1	3	4
Influenza ...			1			4	2	3	5	5	10
Tuberculosis, pulmonary ...			1		4	5	3	1	10	4	14
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary							1	1	2	0	2
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...						1			1	0	1
Cancer ...							9	15	12	12	24
Cerebral hæmorrhage ...					1			16	7	10	17
Heart disease ...			1	1	1	3	10	48	38	26	64
Aneurysm ...								1	1	0	1
Other circulatory diseases...							1	9	2	8	10
Bronchitis ...	2						1	11	7	7	14
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	3	1		1			2	3	8	2	10
Peptic ulcer ...							1	1	1	1	2
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1								1	0	1
Appendicitis ...							2	1	0	3	3
Other digestive diseases ...			1					2	2	1	3
Nephritis ...						2	1	3	2	4	6
Puerperal causes (other than sepsis) ...						2			—	2	2
Congenital causes, etc. ...	17								7	10	17
Senility ...								4	4	0	4
Other violence ...	3		1		2		2	6	7	7	14
Other defined causes ...				1	1	1	4	7	8	6	14
Totals ...	26	1	10	7	9	18	39	132	129	113	242



Of the 242 deaths, 132 (55 per cent. of total deaths) were of persons of 60 years or over, whilst 26 were of children under 1 year (11 per cent. of total deaths). Female deaths numbered 113, 6 more than were recorded last year; male deaths decreased from 145 to 129.

Once again heart disease was the principal cause of death in both sexes, 64 certificates attributing death to this condition. Of this number, 48 related to persons of 60 years and over. The total number of deaths from all diseases of the circulatory system was 75, 11 more than last year's figure.

A decrease was shown in deaths from cancer, there being 24, 12 less than in 1936. All cases fell into the 45 years-and-over groups, equally distributed between the sexes. Further details are given later in the report.

Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for 24 deaths, 16 less than in the previous year. Deaths from bronchitis increased, but a decrease of 19 deaths classified to pneumonia was responsible for the reduced incidence of fatalities in the respiratory group.

9 deaths from diseases of the digestive system were certified, the same number as in 1936; this number includes 3 deaths from appendicitis, also the same as in the previous year.

Infectious diseases were responsible for 35 deaths, 10 of these being due to influenza. 16 deaths were caused by tuberculosis, which are analysed later in the report. Infectious diseases caused 23 deaths in 1936.

On summarising the position, it is interesting to note that despite an increased population, fewer deaths have occurred; and whilst circulatory and infectious diseases have been responsible for more deaths, decreases in the figures for cancer and respiratory diseases have reduced the aggregate number of deaths.

#### **INFANT MORTALITY.**

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 26, 1 more than in 1936. This yields an infant mortality rate of 63 per 1,000 births, as compared with 74 in the previous year. It will be recollected that mainly due to Borough extension the number of registered births was increased by 72.

The reduction in infant mortality during the present century is clearly shown in the following table, which gives average mortality rates for quinquennial periods over the last forty years.

TABLE VII.

Quinquennial period	Average annual Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births
1898-1902	157
1903-1907	150
1908-1912	135
1913-1917	119
1918-1922	128
1923-1927	98
1928-1932	82
1933-1937	59

Had the infant mortality rate observed in the first ten years of the century prevailed in the year under review, the number of infantile deaths would have been increased by 41.

When compared with the general statistics in Table VIII, the local rate for 1937 may appear rather high, but comparison with the quinquennial figure of 59—the more reliable comparison—is favourable.

TABLE VIII.

	Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)	Total deaths (under 1 year)
England and Wales... ..	5.8	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	7.9	62
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	3.2	55
London Administrative County	12.0	60
Pontefract (a) 1937 ...	2.4	63
(b) 1933 - 1937...	5.9	59

The causes of infantile deaths are classified in age groups in the following table.

57 per cent. of the deaths of infants under one year of age were due to congenital debility, malformation and premature birth.

TABLE IX.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Age groups								All ages under 1 year		
	Under 1 week	1 & under 2 weeks	2 & under 3 weeks	3 & under 4 weeks	1 & under 3 months	3 & under 6 months	6 & under 9 months	9 & under 12 months	Males	Females	Totals
Enteritis ...					1				1	0	1
Broncho-pneumonia ...					2		1		2	1	3
Bronchitis ...					2				1	1	2
Congenital malformation ...	2	1				1			1	3	4
Congenital debility ...		2			1				0	3	3
Premature birth ...	6	1		1					4	4	8
Injury at birth ...	2								1	1	2
Atelectasis ...	1								1	0	1
Overlaying ...					1				1	0	1
Scalds ...							1		0	1	1
Totals ...	11	4	0	1	7	1	1	1	12	14	26

Table X indicates the monthly incidence of infantile deaths. 3 deaths from respiratory diseases occurred during February and March; an improvement on 1936, when 9 such deaths were registered.



TABLE X.

CAUSES OF DEATH	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Enteritis ...												1	1
Broncho-pneumonia ...		2									1		3
Bronchitis ...		1	1										2
Congenital malformation ...					1			1		1	1		4
Congenital debility ...								2		1			3
Premature birth ...	1	1	1	3	1						1		8
Injury at birth ...		1									1		2
Atelectasis ...											1		1
Overlaying ...				1									1
Scalds ...								1					1
Totals ...	1	5	2	4	2	0	0	4	0	2	5	1	26

**MATERNAL MORTALITY.**

There were again no deaths from puerperal sepsis. 2 deaths were classified to other puerperal causes, giving a maternal mortality rate of 4.67, compared with 5.62 last year.

**ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.**

There were 4 deaths from diphtheria, 3 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough; no case of smallpox, and no deaths due to measles or enteric fever. The total number of deaths, therefore, from the principal zymotic diseases was 10, giving a rate of 0.48 per thousand of the population, as compared with 0.46 in 1936.

## PART TWO.

### General Provision of Health Services.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory of the West Riding County Council at Wakefield. The arrangements are satisfactory and sufficient to the requirements of the Borough. The following specimens were sent during 1937 :—

Sera for Widal Reaction ...	...	...	1
Sputa for tubercle bacilli ...	...	...	29
Swabs for B. diphtheriæ ...	...	...	66
Milks for bacteriological examination ...	...	...	31
Milks for tubercle bacilli ...	...	...	31
Waters for bacteriological examination ...	...	...	11
Urine and fæces for Typhoid ...	...	...	3
Other examinations ...	...	...	48

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There has been no change in this service during the year. The arrangements are satisfactory.

#### NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Pontefract District (Voluntary) Nursing Association administer this service. The nurse employed attended 53 cases, and made 388 visits during the year.

#### TREATMENT CENTRES, CLINICS AND HOSPITALS.

Facilities are as last year.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

##### Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The year under review has seen noteworthy improvements in the Maternity Services. In March the Council received and considered a letter from the Ministry of Health containing recommendations for the extension of these services, to which effect was given.

Last year I reported on the increased use which had been made of the ante-natal clinics; during the year under review this continued, until in April it became necessary to hold a weekly session. 277 expectant mothers made 1,150 attendances at the clinic, representing 67.6 per cent. of the total notified births.

Arrangements for the admission of maternity cases to Leeds, Wakefield and Edenfield Maternity Hospitals, and for retaining the services of a Consultant gynæcologist are as last year. An arrangement has been made with Leeds Maternity Hospital for a consultant service at the Hospital's Ante-Natal Clinic for patients from the Borough.

In October the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936, became operative. This service is administered by the West Riding County Council, and three salaried midwives and an independent midwife practise in the Borough.

The Council continue to supply fresh milk and dried food to expectant and nursing mothers. During the year 628½ gallons of fresh milk and 605½ lbs. of dried food were distributed free of charge. 7,871 lbs. of dried food were sold at cost price.

A scheme for the provision of dental treatment, including the provision of dentures, for expectant and nursing mothers was inaugurated in April.

#### **Child Welfare.**

A child welfare clinic is held at the Headlands Road centre on Monday afternoon each week. Total number of attendances during the year :

(i) by children under one year of age	...	...	3,905
(ii) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	1,686

Total number of children who first attended at the Centre during the year, and on the date of their first attendance were :

(i) under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	265
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	12

The number of children under one year of age who were brought to the Clinic for the first time represented 67 per cent. of the total number of notified live births.

#### **Health Visiting.**

Two health visitors are employed, the equivalent of whole time services devoted to health visiting (including attendance at the Child Welfare Centre) being 1½.

The following visits were made by the health visiting staff

(i) to expectant mothers :

(a) first visits	...	...	...	113
(b) total visits	...	...	...	156

These figures represent a considerable increase on those for the previous year.

(ii) to children under 1 year :

(a) first visits	...	...	...	401
(b) total visits	...	...	...	2,748

(iii) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years :

total visits	...	...	...	3,322
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

The Senior Health Visitor acts as Child Protection Visitor for the administration of sections 206-220 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The number of persons registered as receiving children for reward was 3, and the number of children so received was 4.



## **PART THREE.**

### **Housing and General Sanitary Matters.**

These are fully discussed in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector which I endorse and recommend for your careful consideration.

#### **HOUSING.**

Much useful work has been done in this connection, particularly with respect to overcrowding. It was hoped that a vigorous reconditioning policy would be commenced during the year; although this was found impossible owing to the stress of other work, approximately the same number of houses were repaired as in the previous year. Upon the completion of rehousing activities in connection with overcrowding it should be possible to make a start on progressive reconditioning.

#### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.**

##### **Water.**

The public water supply continues to be satisfactory in quality and quantity.

##### **Drainage.**

All developed areas in the Borough are sewered. There is no inadequacy of sewage disposal works. One complaint was received from the West Riding Rivers Board; the trouble was rectified. A comprehensive scheme for the renewal of the main drainage was the subject of a Ministry of Health Inquiry, consequent upon which notice was received of the Ministry's approval to the proposals.

##### **Scavenging.**

7,050 tons, 62 per cent., of the refuse collected, were disposed of by controlled tipping. 4,264 tons, the remaining 38 per cent., were sent to farmers. The cost of collection and disposal of refuse was £4,373.

##### **Schools.**

There are 14 elementary schools in the district, and their sanitary condition is satisfactory. It was not found necessary to close any school on account of the occurrence of infectious disease.

##### **Swimming Baths.**

Bacteriological control of the water in the Public Swimming Baths has been maintained, and all samples have been reported satisfactory.

**FOOD INSPECTION.****Milk Supply.**

Farms and dairies were inspected periodically, and samples of graded milks were submitted for bacteriological examination.

**Meat Inspection.**

An efficient routine meat inspection service is maintained, and food premises are carefully supervised.

**Bacteriological Examination of Foods.**

The County Laboratory is available for the submission of specimens of food.

**PART FOUR.****Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.**

Notifications were received in respect of 392 cases of infectious disease, which is an increase of 170 on last year. Chickenpox was responsible for an increase of 100, and in scarlet fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis, increases were also recorded.

164 cases were admitted to the Baghill Isolation Hospital in 1937, compared with 85 in the previous year. Table XI gives costs for the financial years ended March 1937 and 1938.

**TABLE XI.**

Year ended	Precept			Maintenance of patients			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
31st March 1937	919	0	9	259	16	6	1178	17	3
31st March 1938	964	16	11	667	1	0	1631	17	11

It has been suggested that cubicle wards be provided at the hospital, so that cases where any doubt arises in the diagnosis need not be admitted directly into the general ward; otherwise the accommodation available appears to be sufficient.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING  
THE YEAR 1937.**

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases.

**TABLE XII.**

DISEASES	Total notified cases	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet fever	114	113	3
Diphtheria	50	50	4
Enteric fever	1	1	0
Pneumonia	47	0	6
Puerperal pyrexia	2	0	0
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	0	0
Erysipelas	13	0	0
Chickenpox	127	0	0

Table XIII gives the total number of notified cases classified into age groups.

**TABLE XIII.**

DISEASES	Age groups												All ages			
	Under 1 year	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 3 years	3 & under 4 years	4 & under 5 years	5 & under 10 years	10 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 20 yrs.	20 & under 35 yrs.	35 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 65 yrs.	65 years and over	Males	Females	Totals	
Scarlet fever	...	1	2	6	10	9	51	19	8	7	1		52	62	114	
Diphtheria	...		1	1	4	4	21	9	4	5		1	13	37	50	
Enteric fever	...							1					0	1	1	
Pneumonia	...	1	3		3	2	6	4	3	9	4	8	4	30	17	47
Puerperal pyrexia	...									2			.	2	2	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	2											0	2	2	
Erysipelas	...							1			1	6	5	5	8	13
Chickenpox	...	1	6	2	11	12	86	9					65	62	127	
Totals	...	5	12	9	28	27	164	43	15	23	6	14	10	165	191	356



The following table indicates the monthly incidence of notifiable diseases.

TABLE XIV.

DISEASES	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet fever	6	9	6	7	7	13	6	11	17	14	13	5	114
Diphtheria	2	1	2	1	5	6	17	2	3	1	8	2	50
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	7	16	3	5	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	47
Puerperal pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	13
Chickenpox	8	29	10	29	21	7	2	5	3	8	4	1	127
Totals	25	55	23	42	37	31	27	19	28	26	30	13	356

#### NOTES ON NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

##### Scarlet fever.

114 cases were notified, an increase of 46 cases on 1936. The disease was present sporadically throughout the year, and reached its peak in September. 51 cases were in children of 5 to 10 years. Cases generally have been of a mild type. There were 3 deaths, all due to complications. Cases of sore throat associated with scarlet fever without rash have arisen, and swabs taken have shown hæmolytic streptococcal infection in one or two cases without rash.

No particular action has been taken to shorten the period of stay in hospital of uncomplicated cases. Streptococcal anti-toxin has been given in severe cases, the desquamation period has been accelerated, and the cases have been less prone to complications.

Only one case was treated at home; most cases occur in houses which are unsuitable for domiciliary isolation and nursing.

##### Diphtheria.

50 cases were notified, as compared with 14 last year. Many were of the gravis type and there were 4 deaths. The disease was most acute in July, 17 cases being notified that month, the outbreak having its location in the Baghill district. All cases were removed to hospital as early as possible after diagnosis, many notifications being received by telephone. In several cases treatment by large doses of anti-toxin proved successful. Contacts have been carefully supervised, recommended to receive immediate prophy-

lactic anti-toxin treatment, followed by immunisation at a later date. 117,000 units of diphtheritic anti-toxin were supplied to medical practitioners.

No general immunisation has been carried out during the year. 4 cases arose in children who had been immunised; they were of a very mild type and reacted satisfactorily to treatment.

#### Enteric fever.

One case (Paratyphoid B.) was notified. The patient was nursed in the Isolation Hospital, and recovered.

#### Pneumonia.

47 cases were notified, 7 less than last year. The highest number of cases occurred in February (16). There were 6 fatalities.

#### Puerperal pyrexia.

2 cases were notified, one (a non-resident) from the Pontefract Nursing Home, and the other from the Pontefract General Infirmary.

#### Ophthalmia neonatorum.

2 cases occurred, a decrease of 2 on last year. One case was notified from the County Poor Law Institution.

Both cases recovered, vision being unimpaired.

#### Erysipelas.

13 cases were notified, a decrease of 5 on last year.

#### Chickenpox.

127 cases were notified, an increase of 100 on last year. 86 were in the 5 to 10 years age-group. 104 cases were notified in the first half of the year, the incidence being highest in February and April, 29 cases being notified in each month.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

In the following table new cases and mortality are classified.

TABLE XV.

Age periods	New cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year								
1 and under 5		1		3		1		
5 and under 15	2	2	1	2				
15 and under 25	5	3	1	3	3	1		
25 and under 35	4	4	1	1	1			
35 and under 45	4	2	1		2	2		
45 and under 55	2			1	1		1	
55 and under 65	4				2		1	
65 years and over	1				1			
Totals	22	12	4	10	10	4	2	0

Primary notifications were received in respect of 36 cases, and 7 cases were brought to notice only after death. 5 cases were transferred from the register of the Pontefract Rural District Council when the Borough was extended. The total number of new cases brought on to the register is therefore 48.

16 deaths were registered as due to tuberculosis; this is an increase of 2 on last year's comparatively low figure.

The following table summarises particulars contained in the register.

TABLE XVI.

Number of cases on register	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total in register
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At the commencement of 1937	76	57	45	25	203
Added following revision of the Borough boundary	2	2	0	1	5
Notified under the Regulations of 1930 for the first time during 1937	16	8	4	8	36
Brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	4	2	0	1	7
Removed during 1937	22	18	12	7	59
At the end of 1937	76	51	37	28	192



It is pleasing to note that there were 11 fewer cases on the register at the end of the year, due to the high number of cases removed for the reasons given in the following table.

TABLE XVII.

Entries relating to—	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Notifications withdrawn by or with the consent of the notifying medical practitioner	1	0	0	1	2
Persons certified by the medical practitioner in attendance to have recovered	3	5	7	2	17
Persons who have died	12	5	2	2	21
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the district	6	8	3	2	19
Totals ...	22	18	12	7	59

**CANCER.**

12 males and 12 females died from this disease in 1937, compared with 19 and 17 respectively, in 1936, a decrease of 12.

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer are available at the Pontefract and Leeds General Infirmaries. Table XVIII gives sites of the disease in persons who died from cancer.

**TABLE XVIII.**

Sites of disease	Deaths		
	Males	Females	Totals
Tonsil ...	1	0	1
Oesophagus ...	2	0	2
Stomach ...	3	2	5
Splenic flexure ...	1	0	1
Sigmoid flexure ...	0	1	1
Colon ...	2	1	3
Rectum ...	1	1	2
Pancreas ...	2	1	3
Bronchus ...	0	1	1
Uterus ...	—	4	4
Breast ...	0	1	1
Totals ...	12	12	24

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the work done during the year by each member of the Public Health Staff, and thank members of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee for their continued assistance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. T. HESSEL,

Medical Officer of Health.

# Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1937.

SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the Borough and the work done in my Department during the year ended 31st December 1937.

## PART ONE.

### Sanitary Circumstances.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The public supply has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. A sample taken for chemical analysis was reported to be of good organic purity, and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. Details of the analysis are as follows :—

			Grains per gallon.
Total solid matters	...	...	20.0
Chlorine (combined)	...	...	1.0
Nitrites ... ..	...	...	None
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	.150
Free Ammonia ...	...	...	.0007
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	.0035
Lead, Copper, Zinc	...	...	None
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	...	...	7.5

3 samples were taken for bacteriological examination; and all were reported upon as satisfactory, *B. coli* being absent from each sample.

Only a few houses in the Borough are not connected to the public supply. 2 notices requiring the provision of a satisfactory supply were outstanding at the end of 1936; these were complied with during 1937. 3 statutory notices were served in 1937, and were outstanding at the close of the year. The premises concerned are farms with private supplies, which were found upon examination to be polluted.

When the Borough boundary was revised in April, inspections in the newly-acquired area showed that a few premises had private water supplies. The supplies at 2 farms and 1 dwellinghouse were found to be polluted. 3 informal notices were served, requiring the provision of a satisfactory supply in each case; at the close of the year 2 notices were outstanding.

Summarising : 8 private supplies came under consideration; 3 were replaced by the public supply in 1937, and 4 early in 1938, whilst in the remaining case the premises became unoccupied.



**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND DRAINAGE.**

Since the completion of the Council's privy conversion scheme in 1933, attention has been directed towards the conversion of waste water closets, and the following table gives particulars of the number converted during the past four years, together with conversions of privies not included in the scheme.

**TABLE A.**

Year	Number of closets converted	
	Waste water closets	Privies
1934	24	2
1935	20	2
1936	36	3
1937	10	5
Totals	90	12

It is estimated that the number of closets of each type remaining at the end of 1937 was :—

Privies with middens	...	...	22
Pail closets	...	...	12
Waste water closets	...	...	34
Water closets	...	...	5,546

93 houses are not connected to the sewerage system.

**PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS.****Common Lodging Houses.**

There are 4 registered common lodging houses in the Borough. They were well conducted during the year; 13 visits were made.

**Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.**

There are 6 houses-let-in-lodgings on the register, and 17 inspections were made. The premises are in fair condition.

**Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

There has been a further decrease in this class of dwelling. The occupants of 3 vans included in the Spittal Hardwick Lane Clearance Order were rehoused by the Corporation during the year. There are now only 2 vans on the register; 4 inspections were made.

**Offensive Trades.**

There are 24 fried fish shops in the Borough. Improvement in the management of these businesses continues to take place, and premises generally are satisfactory. At 2 further premises the processes of bone boiling, fat extraction, fat melting, fellmongering, glue making and size making are carried on. 3 nuisances arose, and

were abated as the result of informal action. 71 inspections were made during the year.

#### **FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**

64 inspections were made, 43 of factories and 21 of workshops. In 2 cases sanitary accommodation was insufficient and in 6 cases defective. Notices for the remedy of defects were outstanding at the end of the year in 3 instances.

There are 14 bakehouses on the register, and 31 inspections were made. Minor defects occurred and were remedied following informal action.

#### **Atmospheric Pollution.**

The year under review has seen the consolidation and revision of the smoke legislation contained in the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health (Smoke) Abatement Act, 1926. Sections 101–106 of the Public Health Act, 1936, now deal with smoke nuisances.

Smoke observations were made of boiler chimneys on 13 occasions during the year. In 9 cases it was necessary to caution occupiers of premises regarding the emission of black smoke, and in each instance the nuisance was abated.

Throughout the evolution of smoke legislation, no provision has yet been made for regulating the emission of smoke from domestic chimneys.

#### **ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.**

379 inspections were made for nuisances and 126 nuisances were found; these, together with 6 outstanding at the close of the previous year brought the total number requiring abatement to 132. 125 nuisances were abated, all by informal action, and 7 were outstanding at the close of the year. These figures do not include housing defects remedied under Housing and Public Health Law, a statement of which will be found later in the Report.

#### **PESTOLOGY.**

##### **Eradication of bed-bugs.**

The following table gives particulars of the action taken for the eradication of bed-bugs from infested houses.

**TABLE B.**

Number of—	Found to be infested.	Disinfested.
(a) Council houses ...	18	18
(b) Other houses ...	6	6
All houses ...	24	24



The method employed for freeing infested houses from bed-bugs entailed the pre-heating of rooms, removal of wallpapers, woodwork and other fittings, application of heat locally by blowlamp and application of a contact insecticide in the form of a spray.

During the year, 104 families living in unfit dwellings were rehoused in Council houses, and in each case the household effects were examined and disinfestation carried out where necessary. Further inspections were made of the houses at various times after removal, and there were no signs of re-infestation.

In 23 of the cases included in Table B, the work of disinfestation was carried out by the Council. In the remaining case, a privately-owned dwellinghouse, the work was done by the owner.

#### **Other Insect Infestations.**

On 8 occasions advice was given to householders who complained of insect infestations, and in each case there was no repetition of the complaint.

#### **Rats and Mice Destruction.**

54 inspections were made during the year in connection with the destruction of rats and mice. Quarterly rat weeks were held, during which the rat-catcher employed dealt with sources of infestation on Corporation properties.

National Rat Week was observed in the Borough from the 1st to 6th November, and steps suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture were adopted to make the campaign widely known and to ensure concerted action. The results obtained were satisfactory.

## **PART TWO.**

### **Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

#### **MILK SUPPLY.**

There are 20 registered cowkeepers in the district, and the estimated number of dairy cattle is 228. The number of cowsheds is 26, and 92 inspections were made during the year. 19 of the sheds are structurally satisfactory, 1 of these having been reconstructed during the year under review; the remaining 7 are only in fair condition. A new dairy has been provided at 1 farm. The requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are generally well observed; minor breaches did occur, but were remedied following informal action. "Accredited" milk is produced at 2 farms and a good standard of hygiene has been maintained at these premises.

The County Veterinary Officer examined the cows on 3 occasions during the year, and reported that their health was good, with the exception of 13 animals which were slaughtered under the



provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, for the following reasons :—

Tuberculosis of udder ...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculous emaciation ...	...	...	...	1
Chronic cough, attended by definite clinical symptoms ...	...	...	...	6

There are 11 wholesale traders and 31 retail purveyors of milk on the registers.

1 licence is in force for the production of “pasteurised” milk. 30 samples taken from the plant during the year were bacteriologically examined, and 3 of these failed to satisfy the test. 4 samples submitted to the Phosphatase test were unsatisfactory. In each instance the plant was thoroughly overhauled, the records checked, and any deficiencies pointed out to the management, who immediately took remedial action.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

### (a) Meat.

As in previous years, the supervision of the town's meat supply has taken up much time.

There are 9 private slaughterhouses, (1 registered and 8 licensed), widely disseminated throughout the district. They have been visited regularly, and meat has been inspected in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, laid down in Memo. 62/Foods; 1,321 visits were made for this purpose. Offences against the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, have occurred, but it has been unnecessary to take other than informal action. On 2 occasions “cottagers” notified their intention to slaughter pigs on their own premises; in each case the carcase was examined.

In September the Ministry of Health issued a supplementary memorandum (Memo. 62A/Foods) modifying as regards caseous lymphadenitis, the criteria of meat inspection recommended in Memo. 62/Foods. The latter provided for the condemnation of the entire carcase and all organs upon evidence of caseous lymphadenitis being found; the new memorandum distinguishes between generalised and localised cases, and where localised lesions are found, provides for the condemnation of parts. No case of this disease has been observed in the Borough during 1937.

35 persons hold licences granted by the Council under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933; it has not been found necessary to revoke any such licence.

There are 24 meat stalls in the Market Hall on the majority of which is meat which has been prepared outside the district. Regular inspections of this meat are maintained, and the transport of meat is carefully supervised.

The following table sets out the numbers of carcasses inspected and the percentage of those condemned during the year :—

TABLE C.

	Cattle, excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	1,068	192	98	1,665	1,580
Number inspected ... ..	1,068	192	98	1,665	1,580
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	106	3	0	4	34
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ... ..	9.9	1.6	—	0.2	2.2
Tuberculosis:					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	0	2	0	0	0
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	57	16	0	0	97
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	5.3	9.4	—	—	6.1

Thus, of the 4,603 animals slaughtered, 4,286 were found upon post-mortem examination to be free from disease and were passed as fit for human consumption. 317 animals examined post-mortem showed evidence of disease as follows :—

Number in which tuberculous lesions were found ... 170

Number in which lesions of disease other than tuberculosis were found ... .. 147

2 carcasses of beef together with all organs were condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis. In all other cases the meat was passed after the removal of the affected parts, details of which are as follows :—

Tuberculosis :

Beasts—

Heads	...	...	...	...	44
Lungs, sets	...	...	...	...	52
Livers	...	...	...	...	14
Spleen	...	...	...	...	1

Pigs—						
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	90
Lungs, sets	...	...	...	...	...	21
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	14
Abscesses :						
Beasts' lungs, sets		...	...	...		2
Beasts' livers	...	...	...	...		25
Echinococcus veterinorum :						
Beast's lungs, set	...	...	...	...		1
Distomatosis :						
Beasts' lungs, sets		...	...	...		22
Biliary cirrhosis :						
Beasts' livers	...	...	...	...		42
Cirrhosis :						
Pigs' livers	...	...	...	...		4
Cystic kidneys :						
Pigs' ...	...	...	...	...		2
Strongyles rufescens :						
Sheeps' lungs, sets	...	...	...	...		2
Pneumonia :						
Beast's lungs, set	...	...	...	...		1
Pigs' lungs, sets	...	...	...	...		17
Pericarditis :						
Beast's heart	...	...	...	...		1
Melanosis :						
Sheep's lungs, set	...	...	...	...		1
Bruising :						
Pork, leg (16 lbs.)	...	...	...	...		1
High Blood Content :						
Pigs' lungs, sets	...	...	...	...		9

**(b) Other Foods.**

Premises used for the preparation and sale of food have been inspected; their general hygiene was satisfactory, no action being necessary under section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

The following foods were found upon examination to be unsound and were condemned :—

Rabbits	...	...	...	16 couples
Haddock	...	...	...	6½ stones
Bacon	...	...	...	6 lbs.

No proceedings were taken with respect to unsound food, all meat and other foodstuffs listed above having been surrendered voluntarily.



## PART THREE.

### Housing.

The following housing statistics compare favourably with those of recent years.

#### INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	204
Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	451
Number of dwellinghouses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	101
Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	202
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	32
Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those just referred to) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	172

#### REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action ... ..	73
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#### ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

##### Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	25
Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit (all by owners) after service of formal notices	12

##### Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	25
Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
By Owners ... ..	9
By Local Authority in default of owners	15

**Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—**

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	11
Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	4
Number of dwellinghouses closed on undertakings being accepted :	
To convert two dwellinghouses into one dwellinghouse ... ..	4
To use premises for purposes other than human habitation ... ..	16

**No proceedings were taken under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.**

**Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936:—**

Number of dwellinghouses (comprised in Clearance Areas) demolished ... ..	30
---	----

These statistics show that 107 defective houses were rendered fit during the year; that 34 houses were demolished; and 20 closed.

**SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.**

The Council's amended Slum Clearance Programme has not yet been completed. The number of houses scheduled for demolition during the three years 1934–36 was 276.

The position at the end of 1937 is shown in Table D. It will be seen that 155 are actually demolished. 10 dwellinghouses have been closed on undertakings that they will not again be used as such, whilst 8 have been rendered fit and 1 added to an existing dwelling. Thus, in 102 cases some further action is necessary: 82 dwellinghouses are vacated but not demolished; in 8 cases final action is held up because these houses are each occupied by one person, and suitable alternative accommodation is proving difficult to find; in the case of 2 dwellinghouses an undertaking to convert into 1 has not yet been complied with, whilst in the remaining 10 cases formal action has not yet been started.

TABLE D.

Position at the 31st December 1937.	Number of dwellinghouses included in the Slum Clearance Programme.											
	Proposed to be dealt with in Clearance Areas				Proposed to be dealt with Individually.				All dwellinghouses proposed to be dealt with.			
	During the year			Total	During the year			Total.	During the year		Total.	
	1934	1935	1936		1934	1935	1936		1934	1935	1936	
Dwellinghouses demolished ...	84	25	17	126	11	3	15	29	95	28	32	155
Dwellinghouses vacated but not yet demolished ...	—	34	35	69	2	11	—	13	2	45	35	82
Dwellinghouses respecting which Clearance Orders have been confirmed; but not yet vacated	—	1	5	6	—	1	—	1	—	2	5	7
Dwellinghouses closed on under- takings that they will not again be used as such ...	—	2	1	3	4	2	1	7	4	4	2	10
Dwellinghouse respecting which an undertaking that it will not again be used as such has been accepted; but not yet vacated	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Dwellinghouse added to adjoin- ing dwellinghouse ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Dwellinghouses vacated and res- pecting which an undertaking to convert two dwellinghouses into one has been accepted ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Dwellinghouses made fit ...	—	7	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	8	—	8
Dwellinghouses not yet formally dealt with ...	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Total number of dwellinghouses included in Slum Clearance Programme ...	84	81	58	223	17	20	16	53	101	101	74	276



## PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES.

268 houses were erected in the Borough during the year, 116 by the Council and 152 by private enterprise. 100 of those erected by the Council were for the rehousing of families displaced from unfit houses under housing legislation, the remaining 16 being of the bungalow type, specially designed for occupation by aged persons.

In 1933 the number of houses erected by private enterprise was 51, and in 1934 this figure rose to 120, due to the adoption of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts. Further increases were recorded in 1935 and 1936, whilst this year the number decreased by 32. The Council ceased to make advances under the Act at the end of July.

Advances made by the Council under the provisions of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts since its adoption amount to £138,467, and are in respect of 353 houses.

## OVERCROWDING.

It will be recollected that cases of overcrowding were discovered at 180 houses by the Overcrowding Survey of 1936. By the 1st January 1937 this number had fallen to 106, and at the "appointed day" (1st July 1937, when certain forms of overcrowding became an offence under the Housing Act, 1936) the number was 80. By the end of the year only 62 of the original 180 houses were overcrowded.

Certain cases had been relieved by your officers, but most of these families, knowing they were overcrowded, had removed elsewhere. Only by a further general survey would it have been possible to trace all these families.

13 new cases of overcrowding were reported during the year, bringing the total number of known cases to 75. These are mainly families ranging from 7 to 14 persons, requiring houses with 4 and 5 bedrooms.

To meet the need for houses of these types the Council have accepted tenders for the erection of 62 houses, 30 of the 5-bedroom type and 32 of the 4-bedroom type.

When these are ready it will be possible to make greater progress with our overcrowding problem.

By the 1st July every rent book used in relation to a dwellinghouse should have contained a summary of certain provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, relating to overcrowding, and a statement of the permitted number of persons in relation to the house.

The following table indicates the number of houses in the Borough in respect of which applications for permitted numbers have been received.

TABLE E.

Dates of applications (all 1937)	Number of dwellinghouses.		
	Privately owned.	Council.	Total.
Prior to 1st January ... ..	462	1,175	1,637
1st January to 30th June ...	745	105	850
Total prior to "appointed day"	1,207	1,280	2,487
1st July to 31st December ...	277	—	277
Total to 31st December ...	1,484	1,280	2,764

2,764 permitted numbers have been supplied, 1,127 of these having been supplied during 1937.

## PART FOUR.

### Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

The increased incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria during the year resulted in considerable time being occupied with the investigation of potential sources and action regarding contacts as the following figures indicate :—

Number of visits—

(a) in connection with isolation of patients	...	171
(b) to contacts of patients	... ..	49

Number of disinfections of—

(a) houses after occurrence of infectious disease	...	150
(b) schools after occurrence of infectious disease		
among scholars	... ..	92

Number of library books removed from infected houses for disinfection—

(a) Public library	... ..	57
(b) Private libraries	... ..	30

Number of contacts excluded—

(a) from school	... ..	212
(b) from employment	... ..	22

320 gallons of fluid disinfectant and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons of disinfectant powder were distributed free during the year at a cost of £73.

## PART FIVE.

### Classified List of Inspections and Visits.

#### GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS.

Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	26
Closet conversions	...	...	...	...	...	45
Premises controlled by byelaws :						
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	13
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	17
Tents, vans, sheds	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	71
Factories and workshops :						
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	43
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	21
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	13
Boiler-houses	...	...	...	...	...	9
Verminous premises :						
Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	57
Privately owned houses	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rats and mice destruction	...	...	...	...	...	54

#### FOODS AND FOOD PREMISES.

Milk supply :						
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	92
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	30
Pasteurising plant	...	...	...	...	...	52
Meat supply :						
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	36
Meat inspection at slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1,321
Meat inspection at other premises	...	...	...	...	...	990
Other foods :						
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	29
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	35

#### HOUSING.

Dwellinghouse inspections under Housing Acts	...	202
Dwellinghouse inspections under Public Health Acts	...	249
Visits and re-visits in connection with removals from slum properties to new houses	...	208
Visits for purposes of official counts, dates of displace- ment, and other enquiries	...	132
Overcrowding :		
Permanent staff	...	332
Temporary staff	...	102



**INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

Visits to infected houses ...	...	...	...	...	171
Visits to outside contacts ...	...	...	...	...	49

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Public Mortuary ...	...	...	...	...	52
Places of entertainment ...	...	...	...	...	16
Nuisances (not under previous headings)	...	...	...	...	210
Works in progress ...	...	...	...	...	271
Others ...	...	...	...	...	9

**TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.**

By permanent staff ...	...	...	...	...	4,875
By temporary staff ...	...	...	...	...	102
					<hr/> 4,977 <hr/>

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for the help you have given me during the year, the members of my Staff for their consistently hard work, and the heads of other Departments of the Corporation for their helpful co-operation at all times.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. B. JACKSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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